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Select Miscellany.

MY NEIGHBOR'S DOG.

BY MARY KYLL DALLAS.

I have always hated dogs. I think it must have been born in me. I never could overcome the feeling. I don't remember ever having tried to do so. From the great Newfoundland to the tiniest poodle that ever yelped, I detest them equally. I never could understand the liking some people have for them. When some of my friends, knowing me to be a solitary old bachelor, would say to me, "Robbins, why don't you get you a fine dog for company?" I used to ask them if they thought I was good society for a dog? Not that I ever entered my mind that it might have been happier not to have quarrelled with Bessie Bruce in those by-gone years; and that a friend who she smiled on me, and where her children stood by my knee and called me father, would have been a pleasant one than that of the old bachelor cottage I inhabited. But how could a cold-nosed, hot-mouthed, barking, yelping, restless creature, always to be suspected of going mad, compensate a man for a blank in the domestic relations, even if he liked it? And I hated the creatures. They had always been an aggravation to me, and the fact that none of my neighbors kept dogs enhanced the delights of my summer cottage by the sea. I never could have been happy if I had been barked and growled, howled and snarled at in all my rambles, or if, in the dog-days, haunting fears of hydrophobia had pursued me whenever I took the air on the green lane on which the cottage faced.

Three years had I lived in perfect freedom from dogs, knowing them only by name. The memory of those dreadful days when I had resided in an otherwise pleasant city street between two neighbors, one of whom kept a black and tan, and the other an African bloodhound, while over the way lived a maiden lady, who had a dog and a miff so like each other that my only wonder was that she did not mistake one for the other, now and then, and on the corner, a fendish, retired butcher, cherished four bull-pups, and their mamma, had passed like other evil days, and were forgotten. I lived in a foolish security, with no prescience of the future to haunt my quiet hours, and even went so far as to boast of my happiness to others less fortunate. From this dream I was rudely awakened by a bark.

It was tea-time, and I was sitting at table. Black Sam was in waiting; my favorite titbit before me; a soft breeze blew in at the Southern windows, bringing with it the perfume of the heliotrope. My book and my cigar lay upon a little stand not far off. Nothing disturbed my comfort until there burst upon my ear, like the crack of a pistol, that sharp "Bow, wow, wow; bow, wow, wow!"

"That's a dog, Sam?" said I.
"Yeth, tha," said Sam.
"Going past, I suppose?" said I.
"No, tha," said Sam.
"What then?" asked I. "No one has dared to bring a dog into this house, Sam?"

"No, tha," said Sam. "Next do, tha."
"Not at the Smiths?" I asked. "Besides they've gone to Europe."
"Yeth, tha," said Sam. "Let their houth to a widow lady that keep a dog, tha."

"She can't do it here," said I. "I cannot and will not allow it, Sam. Step in after tea, and tell her that your master, Mr. Robbins, the gentleman next door, never allows a dog in his neighborhood. Tell her he must go to-morrow. You hear?"

"Yeth, tha," said Sam.
"Go, now, Sam," said I, "and bring me back the answer."

Sam went. He remained a very short time, and returned with a very long face. He did not speak at first, but stood in the corner rolling his eyes at me.
"Well Sam," said I.
"Yeth, tha," said Sam.
"See her?"
"Yeth, tha."

"But what did she say?"
"She didn't speak polite, tha."
"But what did she say?"
"Mild your own bithneeth, tha, and she'd mind the dog."

"Impudent shrew," said I. "But I'll settle it. I won't have a dog at my heels all summer. I'll show her that her neighbors have their rights. Dogs, indeed; a tremendous brute from his voice."
"Ehber so big, tha," said Sam, "big ath an ellyphant."

This was the beginning of it. The next day I sent a little note to the lady. It began "Respected Madam," and it went on to state my objection to dogs, and to appeal to her to condescend to mind and banish her particular dog.

In reply I received a note beginning "Respected Sir," and stating the fact that she lived quite alone, that the dog was her protector and never bit any one but burglars.

I wrote her another note beginning, "Madam," in which I declared that having tried persuasion, I would resort to law, and that no one had a right to annoy his or her neighbor. She wrote me a note beginning, "Sir," and told me that, in that case, I was doing what I had no right to do, for I was uselessly annoying her.

Two other notes passed between us. Mine said simply, "No lady would keep a dog. I shall remember that in my course of conduct." Her's replied even more plainly:

"How dear life seems at such a moment. How horrible is death to one strong and well and full of vitality. The thought of all I was leaving filled my heart with sad regret. I was not ready for the silence of the grave. Illness had not brought me in that mood in which men die happily. My vaunted faith in the teachings of Christianity scarcely helped me. I prayed, but it was to live, not for peace for my soul. 'Let me live,' I pleaded, as I arose the second time. 'Let me live and I ask no more.'"

In return, Sam and Phillis threw things at him and beat him with brooms. The widow tried tying him up; he immediately began to go mad. She let him loose, and in his joy he licked everybody he met for the next week, all over, face and all. Never shall I forget, standing in my garden, moaning and howling while the great brute, with his forepaws on my shoulders licked my nose with his nutmeg grater of a tongue, and the widow shrieked with laughter from her parlor window.

Never shall I forget the time that followed when that brute took a fancy to me, and would go with me to church twice each Sabbath, going so far as last as to walk in and up the aisle occasionally to see that I was all safe, and lying in wait for me at the door when I came out again. At last my old friend Tompkins taking to himself a young wife, begged me to be best man, and I consented. I went to New York to be measured for a suit of clothes. I bought linen that was superfluous, gloves that were like snow, and I wore in my button-hole a flower of rarest perfume that the hot house could afford.

Of course I rode to the church, and though I heard Jack, that was the dog's name, howling after me as I drove away, I forgot him before many moments. The part I was about to take was not a frequent one with one. I felt confused and anxious. I had a very beautiful young bridesmaid on my hands, and it was evident that she was disconcerted about something. Perhaps a younger groomsmen would have pleased her much better.

Had not been to a wedding for years, and was not sure what duties might have been added to the role; and when at last we stood before the altar—a splendid group as far as clothes went—with an aristocratic audience looking on, and a clergyman of distinction performing the ceremony; why should I think of such a thing as Jack? But he brought himself to my mind. Just as the Rev. Mr. Double-day said: "Wilt thou, Cecilia, promise?"—a loud "Yap! Yap!" burst upon our ears, and into the midst of the circle burst Jack, covered with mud and furious with some mysterious emotion which the sight of me awakened; howling, barking, wagging his tail, he leaped upon me and licked my nose. The bridesmaid shrieked; he leaped upon her and licked her face all over.

"Call off your dog, Mr. Robbins. You ought to be ashamed to bring him here," whispered the young lady. "Old gentlemen are so inconsiderate! Oh! My dress is spoiled entirely."
"Jack, down, down!" I whispered.

He returned to me. He besmeared me with his paws; he beslobbered me with his kisses; he barked and he yelped furiously.

The ladies in the audience giggled; the gentlemen arose. A detachment, consisting of the sexton, the janitor, and a coachman, attempted a rescue of the bride party. All were bitten. Jack showed his whole throat and all his teeth at the bride's mother, who forthwith fainted. Then Jack somehow, somehow, was taken out of the church, the door was closed, and we heard him howling in the graveyard. The bride's mother came to. The bride ceased to weep. The clergyman looked severely at me and opened his book again, and I heard a soft whisper all about me of—How very wrong of Mr. Robbins to bring a dog like that to church.

From that very moment that dog's fate was sealed. I determined that he should die.

There was an old German gardener in the place who did odd jobs for any one who paid him for his time, and was not very particular about the nature of his task. I thought him that he might be bribed to dispose of Jack, and as soon as the sun arose the next morning I sought his habitation. It was a one-roomed hut, with a queer German bestead, adorned with two great feather bags, and a knitted corset, nearly filling up the apartment, and leaving barely room for two chairs and a table. The old man's wife sat upon the door-step amid a little forest of pink and marigolds, and promised to tell "dat old Nick to goom right along," when he returned to dinner. Consequently, in an hour or two I was interviewed by Nick, who, after much dreadful plotting, promised to entice Jack away, and to place me beyond all chance of annoyance from him forever.

For this act I promised Nick ten dollars and the deed was to be done at once.

I awaited the result of my machinations in my study. After a while I heard the widow's voice calling softly:

"Jack, old fellow, Jack!"
There came no answering bark.

"Jack!" she cried again. "Jack! where are you, Jack?" and her voice arose sharp and shrill. "Jack! Jack!"

Then I knew that he whom his wife had called "the old Nick" had done the deed. I felt a fiendish triumph fill my soul. I walked out past the widow's gate with my thumbs in vest armholes, and a sarcastic smile on my countenance, and I heard her say to the cook:

"Oh, Biddy, Biddy! I know that wicked man has done something to him."

A warm day it was, with a calm, blue sky overhead. I walked down the lane and out into the road; thence to the white beach. I spent an hour or so there, in a lazy, idle, dreaming way; and then made up my mind to have a bath. My own bathing house was near at hand, with clean towels, looking-glass, and every comfort. I entered, arranged myself for the sea, and plunged into the water. For a while I paddled and swam as usual, but suddenly, when farther away from the shore than I usually allowed myself to go, I found to my great horror that I was, for the first time in my life, a victim to that terrible visitation which bathers call the cramp. I could neither swim nor float. I lost all power over my movements, and there was no one near to aid me. In vain I screamed for help. My voice died upon the bosom of the waters. The deadly cramp grew more terrible, and I sank rapidly.

How dear life seems at such a moment. How horrible is death to one strong and well and full of vitality. The thought of all I was leaving filled my heart with sad regret. I was not ready for the silence of the grave. Illness had not brought me in that mood in which men die happily. My vaunted faith in the teachings of Christianity scarcely helped me. I prayed, but it was to live, not for peace for my soul. "Let me live," I pleaded, as I arose the second time. "Let me live and I ask no more."

What was it floundering in the water near me splashing and dashing and breathing hard? What was it that with a loud yell, clutched my bathing dress between its teeth, and swam shoreward, hauling me with it? I knew well the waters still blinded and deafened me, the deep breath, the hairy coat, the hot tongue, I knew all of these well. It was Jack, my neighbor's dog, Jack, who I had striven to do to death, who had saved me.

I lay upon the beach. I had been unconscious for a while, but was now coming to. Beside me gasping still, and dripping with water, sat Jack, a bit of rotten rope about his neck. He was licking my face all over and howling dolefully. I believe that he thought me dead, and this was his way of performing obsequies.

For the first time in my life my heart quite melted. I put my hand up and passed it over his neck, and whispered, "Jack, you do love me, and I love you," and he gave a wild gambol that was as a shower-bath to me, and licked me more furiously than before.

Then I sat up and became aware of a long, lean figure coming along the beach, which, approaching, proved to be a man in a white shirt and overalls. He approached me closely, and looked me all over, and said slowly:

"You bees Mr. Robbins?"

"I said 'Yes'."

"I bees old Nick," he said. "I does all right mit dat dog, only I says to Katrine I hangs him not dis night, but just waits till der morn, und I dies him in der garden, und he preaks the rope, und runs off. Now I dakes him und hangs him right away."

"Touch that dog if you dare," I shouted. "Remember he's under my protection, now. I'll hang you if you touch him. He has just saved my life."

Old Nick looked at me solemnly.

"You gets in de vasser," he said, "vell, vell, So."

Then he departed, shaking his head; and I, arising, took my way homeward, Jack at my heels.

Jack, old boy, can you tell me the rest of the story? You're my dog now, aren't you? How did it come about? You know as if you knew all the truth that day, when I took you to my neighbor, with a story of your great deed and making up with her, for that she was the very Bessie Bruce I had once quarrelled with, and lost so long ago. And you know as well as I do, that there was a wedding not long after, at the same church where you disgraced me so, by licking people's faces, wherein I figured in a more important character than that of groomsmen. You know, old rascal, as well as if you were a Christian, that Bessie and I have made up our minds, that when people have no children, there is nothing in the world that makes so nice a pet as a rough-tongued, gasping, barking, wry-coated, loving, faithful creature like our Jack.

Chat With Girls.

BY A DOCTOR.

The preacher will assure you that love to your God and to your fellow man is all there is of it. And yet he goes on preaching and exhorting all his life.

So I assure you that the laws of health are few, and yet I have gone on preaching and exhorting for thirty years, and shall keep it up as long as I live.

Girls, the great obstacle in the way of your health and happiness is what we have been talking about all our lives—viz: slavery to custom of fashion. To illustrate it for the thousandth time, I will relate a fact.

Years ago I sailed from New York on board the staunch old Cunarder, Africa, bound for Liverpool. Among our passengers were some newly-married couples. One of them was from Philadelphia. The bride was a delicate and beautiful girl.

My state room joined theirs. We were scarcely out of the harbor when the lady began to vomit. During the entire voyage her sufferings were dreadful. The ship's physician really became alarmed. A friend happened to call me doctor in the presence of the young husband, when he eagerly inquired:

"Are you a physician?"
I said, "yes."
"Do come and see my wife, for mercy's sake and try and save her."

We did everything in our power, but the sensitive brain would not be appeased, and the retching and fainting continued until she was carried out of the ship at Liverpool, more dead than alive.

Two months after our landing, I overheard this beautiful, brilliant young woman describing to a group of admiring friends in a Parisian hotel, the splendors of a sea voyage.

"Oh, it is magnificent—the sea in a storm—the wild mountain waves crested every where with foam? Oh, the sea in a storm is perfectly glorious!"

The poor child had heard fashionable people make such exclamations, and she had seen them wear absurd dresses; as she had heard them talk absurd nonsense; as she had seen them walk and wiggle and giggle in an unnatural and ridiculous manner. She, like too many girls, had aspirations for recognition among the fashionable. So from her close little state room, lying flat on her back, retching and vomiting, fainting and dying, she saw the "magnificent, glorious, foam chopped waves."

Ah, girls, if you could only raise above this weakness, if you could only think and feel, dress and walk, speak and act for yourselves, what an immense gain in all ways! How much you could help us all into a higher life!

Take the glass part of a thermometer out of the frame. Hold the bulb under your tongue. Wait for a few minutes. Now look at it. It is 90 degrees. That tells you how warm your blood is. Now hold it against your foot. Don't be in a hurry. Give it a chance to feel the exact state. Down it goes to 65 degrees. That tells you how warm your feet are—25 degrees between your tongue and your feet.

Don't you know that equal circulation means good health, and the loss of it means bad health? Let us see. You have a headache. Your head is hot. It throbs. Your feet are icy. Now put your feet into a pale of hot water. In six minutes you say, "Oh Mother how good I feel! That rush in my head is all gone." You have the headache about half the time? No. Well, then, pain in your side? No. Well I venture that every day you have some bad feeling about the head, or neck or chest or back? Now let me tell you something. It is very rare that a hot foot bath will not remove all these bad feelings from the body. What does this mean? Why, that there is too much blood in the head, or shoulders or back, and there is a lack of it in the feet and legs. A hot foot bath draws the blood down below, and takes the excess of blood from the upper parts. That's exactly the philosophy of it. Of course the foot bath is a bad thing, but it serves to illustrate the law.

Now let me whisper in your year. I will tell you a secret. If you will during the damp and cold season put on one or two pairs of thick flannel on your legs, and very thick woolen stockings, and wear strong broad-soled shoes, you will have all the time that good flow of blood which the hot foot-bath gave you. This will keep the blood from crowding into the head and upper parts of the body, and will prevent those uncomfortable feelings.

What I have been saying about the legs is true to some extent of the arms. The extremities, both upper and lower, will in our climate, during the damp and cold season, be sure to get cold, and thus the balance in the circulation is lost. Then comes fullness in some organ within the body, or in the head or neck, with heat or pain or some uncomfortable feeling. This can all be prevented by keeping the blood flowing equally in all parts. In this climate we must depend upon clothing. Friction is good. Exercise is good. But the main dependence is clothing. So you must, for eight months in the year at least, dress your legs and arms with very thick woolen garments.

But think how women dress. About the trunk the warmest part of the body, they put one, two, three, four thicknesses; then comes a shawl and then thick-padded furs, while their legs, with one thickness of cotton, go paddling along under a balloon. They go to the family physician and say:

"Oh, doctor, my head goes bumpity bump. Doctor, it seems as if all the blood in my body is in my head and chest."

"Well, madam, how about your legs and feet?"
"Oh, doctor, they are all like chunks of ice."

"Ah, madam, if you dress your legs and feet so that the blood can't get down into them, where can it go? It can't go out visiting. It must stay in the body somewhere; and if it can't go down into the legs and feet it of course goes into your head and chest."

Girls, most of you wear too much clothing about your shoulders, chest and hips, but there is a sad lack of it about your legs, feet and arms.

[From the Richmond Whig.
Proceedings of Congress.

SENATE, WASHINGTON, January 5.—The Judiciary Committee made a report covering 2,000 words. It is a substitute for the House bill, suggesting amendments to but opposing the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Many bills were introduced. The Senate was principally engaged to-day on the salary question, but no action was had. Mr. Wright, of Iowa, introduced a bill instructing the Committee on Civil Service and Retirement to inquire into the expediency of making a reduction of ten per cent. on the salaries of all government officers. Mr. Boggs, of Missouri, made a speech on the finances, in which he complained of the unequal distribution of the currency to the detriment of the South and West.

HOUSE, WASHINGTON, January 5.—There is a very thin attendance this morning. The usual call of bills was had.

No bills of special importance to the South were introduced.

Mr. Wheeler, of New York, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill—appropriation of \$28,449,916—which was made the special order for Tuesday of next week.

The House then resumed the consideration of the supplementary civil rights bill.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, said he had had charge of a smaller bill at the last Congress, and was pressed to advocate it at length, but he was so convinced that the bill commended itself to the great majority of the House and country that he would not occupy the time of the House but would yield the floor to Mr. Harris, of Virginia.

Mr. Harris, of Virginia, addressed the House in opposition to the bill, contending that Congress had no right to interfere with the internal legislation of the States, and that this bill would break up the public school system and the lunatic asylums and other charitable institutions of the South. He appealed to the House whether any one would contend that the negro was the equal of the white man. A colored member (Lynch, of Mississippi) rose in response to the challenge, but Mr. Harris, amid great laughter, declined to yield to him, saying that he was not disposed to let a negro interfere.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, next rose to address the House, but saw that he could not say all he had to say in twenty minutes, and he asked to have an hour allowed him.

Mr. E. R. Hoar objected, but subsequently offered to withdraw the objection in case the same privilege were granted to Mr. Elliott of South Carolina (colored.)

Then Mr. Walls, of Florida, also colored, renewed the objection, but he, too, withdrew it.

Mr. Stephens then took his position in the back part of the hall on the Democratic side, and proceeded to read a speech in opposition to the bill, remarking that, in view of the great importance of the subject, he had reduced his views to writing. He was not opposed to the bill because of any opposition he had to do full and ample justice to every human being within the legitimate jurisdiction of the Federal legislative power. The chief end of all government, whether State or Federal, should be the protection of right. His opposition to the bill sprung from no prejudice against any man, woman or child within the limits of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition. He entertained no feeling of that kind, and was not governed in his action by any influence of that sort. His opinion of justice and its proper administration was not founded on that dogma so generally announced and so pernicious in principle that it should be for the greatest good of the greatest number, but on the higher rule that it should be for the greatest good of all without detriment or injury to any. While he did not hold the doctrine of the equality of races, he did maintain the great truth, however paradoxical it might appear, that all men were created equal. The great truth had been announced first by a Council of State on the 4th of July, 1776; but it was never meant to convey the idea that all men were created equal in all respects, physically, and mentally and morally. It was, however, meant to assert the great law of nature, that all men had an equal right to justice and to stand perfectly equal before the law.

In proof of his willingness to have all natural rights secured to colored men, he sent to the clerk's desk and had read extracts from addresses made by him to the people of Georgia; but he was opposed to this measure or to any one kindred to it because of the want of the necessary power on the part of Congress under the Constitution. He assumed that every member would admit that the powers of Congress were specific and limited, and that all the legislative powers which Congress could rightfully exercise were held by delegation from the people of the several States, and he contended that no new powers had been conferred on Congress by either the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution. The proper remedy was, in the judgment of the courts, to be rendered in such way as Congress should provide, declaring any State act in violation of the rights of citizens to be null and of no effect. He opposed the bill further, because of its inexpediency, even if the power were unquestioned in Congress to pass this law. He thought it would be injudicious and unwise to exercise it. It would be better to leave all such matters to the States. He did not believe, in point of fact, that the colored people of Georgia desired it. Their religious and church organizations, except in the case of Catholics, were distinct from those of the whites, and they had their own schools, and even a college for colored youths. They did not desire to have mixed schools.

Mr. Stephens occupied the floor for an hour and a quarter, having his time extended twice. As usual, however, in the case of written speeches its delivery did not command or receive the attention of the House.

The peroration was in these words: "If you who call yourselves Republicans shall, in obedience to what you consider a party best, pass this bill in the vain expectation that the republican principles of the old and true Jeffersonian school are dead, be assured that you are indulging a fatal delusion. The old Democratic-Republican principles are not dead, and will not die so long as a true devotee of liberty lives."

"They may be buried for a period as *Magna Charta* was trodden under foot in England for more than half a century; but those principles will come up with renewed energy, as did those of *Magna Charta*, and that, too, at no distant day. Old Jeffersonian Democratic Republican principles dead indeed? When the tides of ocean cease to ebb and flow; when the winds of heaven are hushed into perpetual silence; when the earth's electric bolts are no longer felt or heard; then and not before will those principles cease to animate and move the liberty-loving masses of this country and West."

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Mr. Ransier, of South Carolina, a colored member, followed in a written speech in support of the bill, contending that there was no practical freedom in the Southern States for the colored people, and would not be so long as the matter was left to the discretion of the several States.

Mr. Mills, of Texas, opposed the bill as an unauthorized and unconstitutional assumption of power.

Mr. Elliott, of South Carolina, obtained the floor, but yielded to a motion to adjourn.

A Lesson for a Lazy Boy.

A farmer went to town one day accompanied by his little son, Thomas.

"See," said he to him on the way, "there is a broken horse shoe in the road; pick it up, and put it in your pocket."

"Oh no, father," replied Thomas "it isn't worth while to stoop and pick it up."

His father answering nothing, picked it up and put it in his own pocket. He sold it to the blacksmith of the next village for three farthings, and bought cherries with the money.

After this they continued their journey. The sun was burning hot. Neither house, nor tree, nor spring was anywhere to be seen. Thomas suffered with thirst, and had great difficulty in keeping up with his father.

The latter, then, as if by accident, let fall a cherry. Thomas picked it up with as much eagerness as if it had been gold, and put it in his mouth. The game continued until all the cherries had been eaten, the father turned to his son, smiling said to him:

"You see now that if you had been willing to stoop once to pick up the horse-shoe, you would not have been obliged to do it a hundred times for the cherries."

Fifteen hundred thousand head of cattle have been driven from Texas to Kansas this season, which is, at least, over 100,000 more than last year.

New York Shop Girls.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe, writing from New York, thus describes the suffering among the poorer classes:

Talking about shop girls, there about thirty thousand poor girls and working women out of employment. The suffering among the poorer classes is terrible. I have heard stories of distress—and I heard some of them on the very Thanksgiving Day, when the reader sat probably before a magnificent turkey, rendered still more palatial by a blazing crackling fire—that made my heart ache. A lady connected with one of our many charitable institutions told me she visited a dungeon—it was called a basement—in the lower part of Mott street, and found a den, black, cold, without a ray of light, and the very air faint with most noxious vapors. All there was in this hole was a lopsided table, a heap of straw that looked like muck, and a ramshackle kettle. A poor woman lay on the straw, quite unprotected from the cold, and racked by pain, while her husband lay on the table, wasting away under a terrible fever that slowly but surely consumed him. It was night, and there was not even a candle in the room. Could pages of description add anything to the sorrows of this scene?

Another story which I heard seems scarcely less credible, but I know it to be true. A few days ago a poor, but respectable-looking woman came to one of the missions of charity and begged for money. The matron had none, and told her so. "O, for heaven's sake do give me some money!" the poor woman cried. She begged so earnestly, and her eyes were swimming with tears, that the matron finally said, "My dear woman, I would gladly give you all the money I have, but to tell you the truth, I have only two cents." "Oh! if you would only give me the two cents," the woman sobbed, "my poor child is dying, and if I have no candle at home, I shan't ever see when it breathes its last."

The matron gave her the two cents, and the woman poured out a torrent of thanks. The next morning she came back, and her eyes, swelling with tears, she said: "Oh, how kind it was of you to give me the two cents. I bought a candle, and at 11 o'clock in the night my child died. I saw it expire, and it went out of the world so softly that I should not have known when it died if I had not had the candle." This story is true, and the city in which it occurred is where a man says he must pinch himself at \$10,000 a year, and where the macaroni spend enough in one night at Chamberlin's or Morrissey's gambling saloon to keep a poor family in Baxter street for a year.

Horrible Case of Hydrophobia from a Cat Bite.

It was mentioned that Mr. James Raymond, of Brooklyn, New York, had died from hydrophobia from the bite of a cat. The New York Sun says:

Six months ago, while stroking the back of a cat, the treacherous creature suddenly turned and bit him severely on the hand. The wound was dressed, and Mr. Raymond experienced no serious inconvenience from it until last Tuesday. About noon of that day he became sick at his place of business, Maiden Lane and Water Street. He discovered an obstruction in his breathing, and had severe pains in his head. For a time he was unwilling to believe that anything serious ailed him, but he was compelled to quit his work and go home, where he arrived at 4 o'clock. He sent for a physician, who decided that the ailment was congestion of the left lung, and prescribed for the patient with that view. The next morning, however, when the doctor called, Mr. Raymond was much worse, and his symptoms could not be accounted for on the hypothesis of congestion of the lungs. Inquiry elicited the fact about the cat bite,

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1874.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the PEOPLE'S PRESS Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice,

BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

THE PRESS.—The Press has established a reputation, at home and abroad, as being the local paper. Nearly every mail brings us subscribers from the Northwest, West, and Southwest; and every week we are adding new names to our list from this and adjoining counties.

Friends, give us all your neighborhood news for our local columns.

MILD.—A correspondent from Rushville, Illinois, informs us that the weather has been unusually mild in Illinois, this winter, so far, the thermometer not having been lower than 10 degrees up to January 2.

The State Legislature, after 3 weeks recess, assembled again on Monday last. The Senators and Representatives from Stokes, Surry, Yadkin, Davidson and Forsyth, are at their post, we presume.

Thanks to Hon. J. M. Robbins for Congressional favors.

EXTRAVAGANCE.—We have heretofore occasionally given facts and figures, showing the extravagance of the present administration. The following comparisons of expenses of the government should be remembered. The cost of governing is fixed at \$130,000,000, should Congress adopt the simple mode of expenditure instead of the complex, which now demands \$190,000,000, thus saving \$60,000,000, and avoiding additional taxation. By a reduction of civil service, as Mr. Willard recommended, to the point even where President Lincoln carried it, \$25,000 could be saved, and as much more from other expenditures, thus making a total of \$85,000,000, abolishing the bugbear of a fresh tax levy and leaving a hopeful balance besides. For civil service, war, navy, the Indians and pensions there are now demanded about \$191,500,000 against \$153,200,000 in 1872, while a comparison of the years since the war shows that the lowest expenditure of the government was \$129,300,000, or more than \$62,000,000 less than the sum now asked for.

The following are the names of the young gentlemen who were licensed to practice law by the Superior Court of N. C. last week:

Alexander Lillington Blow, Pitt county; Robert Edward Royall, Franklin county; William Edward Clark, Craven county; Alexander Graham and Nathan Alexander Steadman, Jr., Cumberland county; Ira Wyche Clark, Wayne county; William Howard Summerville, Northampton county; Simeon Abel Jones, Camden county; Geo. Bain Everett, Wayne county; Isaac Chapley Welborn, Wilkes county; James Alexander Worthing, Moore county; Theophilus Edwards, Greene county; Charles Augustus Moore, Buncombe county.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.—The nomination of Hon. CALVIN CRISWELL, of Mass., for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of WILLIAMS, whose nomination the President withdrew, seems to give universal satisfaction, and to call forth from the public press sentiments of strong approval and endorsement.

Col. BRISTOW has been tendered the Spanish mission.

GOV. KEMPER.—The message of the Governor of Virginia has met with universal commendation, the press of all parties uniting in accord to its great praise. The New York Herald says the late contest in Virginia was not so much between Democracy and Republicanism, in the old party sense of these terms, as between Conservatism and Radicalism; between negro supremacy and government by the superior intelligence of the whites for the good of all, and quotes from Kemper's message in proof of this assertion. The Philadelphia Press (Republican) says: Gen. James L. Kemper, the new Governor of Virginia, in his inaugural message gives promise of being one of the best executive officers of the Old Dominion has had since the close of the war. "Like-wise the Richmond State Journal, (Radical) endorses it as "a frank, manly, straightforward document. Calm and dignified in temper, statesmanlike in ability, and full of truly noble sentiments, which will find a response in the breast of every true man in the State." It has the ring and outspoken directness of a man honest, earnest and sincere."

Under the laws of Congress it is a crime to obstruct trains carrying U. S. Mails, punishable with imprisonment in the penitentiary. The Postmaster General has given instructions to proceed at once against all persons who have obstructed the mails during the present engineers' strike. Some of them will find that the consequences are considerably graver than were at first imagined.

ROBBERS.—Wilmington, Goldsboro, Raleigh and Charlotte, are complaining much of sneak-thieves and bands of robbers. It would be well enough to keep a look-out on all lines of Railroads.

The new law of the Post Office Department reducing the fee on Registered Letters from fifteen to eight cents went into effect on the 1st inst.

HEAVY HOGS.—Wm. B. Transue, of Wilkes county, killed two hogs on the 24th of December, weighing 615 and 585, the two netting 1200 lbs.

What the People Have Voted Against.

While the retainers of the Federal administration are talking so glibly and so loudly about the economy of Grant it may be well to give a few figures, which serve to show the real condition of things. The figures are self-explanatory:

COST OF THE CIVIL SERVICE—THREE YEARS UNDER LINCOLN.

Year beginning June 30, 1861	\$91,408,491 16
1862	23,253,922 08
1863	27,506,590 46
Total	\$142,168,012 70.

ONE YEAR UNDER GRANT.

Year beginning June 30, 1872	\$73,328,110 06
Excess under Grant,	\$1,162,097 36.

AGGREGATE EXPENSES, EXCLUSIVE OF DEBT CHARGES.

Year ending June 30, 1860	\$39,848,474 72
1870	180,418,062 75
1871	166,600,622 32
1872	153,201,856 19
1873	185,594,556 29
Excess 1873 over 1860.	\$122,746,082 17.

COST OF THE ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE.

Year ending June 30, 1860	\$16,400,767 10
1870	57,655,675 40
1871	44,080,085 95
1872	35,372,157 20
1873	45,323,138 34
Excess 1873 over 1860.	\$29,913,371 21.

COST OF THE NAVY IN TIME OF PEACE.

Year ending June 30, 1860	\$11,513,150 19
1870	21,780,229 87
1871	19,431,027 21
1872	21,249,800 09
1873	23,526,556 79
Excess 1873 over 1860.	\$12,013,106 60.

INDIANS.

Indians and Pensions, 1860	\$3,955,686 59
Indians alone, 1872	7,061,028 82
Excess 1872 over 1860.	\$3,105,342 29.

It will be seen that the expenses have largely increased since the first election of Grant. During the year of the Presidential election and the year before there was an apparent large reduction from the first years of Grant, but that was all for political effect, and it will be observed that this first year after the election that the expenses have gone up to figures never before reached under any administration, or during the war under Lincoln. In one year Grant spent over a million more for his atrocious civil service than Lincoln spent in three years! In many cases the expenses have been doubled and in some trebled. Let the people cut these figures out, and save them for next election time. Some administration retainers will be around there to tell you how economical Grant is, and you will have the figures to prove that he lies. These figures are taken from the books of the departments, and cannot be disputed.—Pomeroy's Democrat.

The above is from a Democratic stand point.

Below we give the views of the New York Tribune, a Republican paper:

The Grant Administration is, by all comparison, the most tyrannical, unjust, extravagant and corrupt of any that we have had. As to its extravagance there is no sort of question. The New York Tribune, in a well considered article, shows, by a comparison of Johnson's Administration with Grant's, that in 1873 the latter expended in eighteen items over fifty per cent. more than Johnson did in 1868. Take the following items as a sample:

	1868	1873
Civil	\$3,609,135	\$7,251,832
Executive	6,757,402	6,896,577
Judiciary	2,491,737	3,826,132
Sub-Treasuries	260,114	346,531
Mints and Assay Offices	112,960	125,421

The Tribune then remarks, and we call attention to it:

Congress grows expensive in the same ratio that it grows contemptible. As the Judiciary sinks in public estimation the administration of justice rises in cost. Public buildings call for five times as much as they did five years ago. Indian affairs require double the amount they did in 1868, but what per centages go to the Indians and what to the agents we cannot say. In every item there is an increase, except in the solitary instance of the Marine Hospital establishment. Observe, too, that the current fiscal year is destined to show a large advance on the disbursements of the last. In the year ended June 30, 1865, the last year of the war, the expenses of the Government, after deducting the interest on the debt, drawbacks, pensions and the cost of the army and navy, were only \$34,015,358 56. The same expenses last year were \$75,791,125 05 or several millions more than double. In 1868 they were \$51,688,501 74.

The Supplementary Civil Rights Bill.

As this measure has been the topic of discussion for some time past by all the newspapers, and excited a deep interest over the whole country, especially the South, we give below the full text of the bill. Its recommendation is generally regarded as fatal to its prospects of a final passage:

A BILL TO PROTECT ALL CITIZENS IN THEIR CIVIL AND LEGAL RIGHTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whoever, being a corporation or natural person, and owner or in charge of any public inn, or of any place of public amusement or entertainment for which a license from any legal authority is required; or of any line of stage-coaches, railroad, or other means of public carriage of passengers or freight; or of any cemetery, or other benevolent institutions, or any public schools supported in whole or in part at public expense or by endowment for public use, shall make any distinction as to admission or accommodation therein of any citizen of the United States because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$5,000 for each offence; and the person or corporation so offending shall be liable to the citizens thereby injured, in damages to be recovered in an action of debt.

SECTION 2. That the offences under this act, and actions to recover damages, may be prosecuted before any Circuit Court of the United States having jurisdiction of crimes at the place where the offence was charged to have been committed as well as in the district where the parties may reside, as now provided by law.

STATE ITEMS.

CLEANINGS FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

LOUISBURG JAIL BURNED.—On Wednesday night at about 10 o'clock the jail at Louisburg was discovered to be on fire. In spite of every exertion the jail was consumed and three of the prisoners. One of the windows was cut and two prisoners saved, one of them being nearly asphyxiated. Two of the three who were burned to death were confined in one of the lower rooms, and set fire to the prison, the result being destructive to themselves and one other as stated.—*Rail Sentinel.*

The Raleigh News of last Wednesday says the case of Wm. M. Brown vs. Josiah Turner, Jr., and W. H. Howerton, Secretary of State, came up before his honor, Judge Settle, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. It will be remembered that Gov. Caldwell claimed the right as Executive of the State, to appoint the public printer and binder, and that he appointed W. Brown to said position. Mr. Brown demanded of the Secretary of State the "copy" in his possession to commence work upon. The Secretary replied to the demand as follows: "In compliance with the opinion of the Attorney-General I cannot recognize you as the proper person to deliver the printing to." It will further be remembered that the Legislative Printing Committee made a contract with Mr. Turner in accordance with a resolution of that body, and Mr. Turner filed his bond in the Secretary of State's office as the public printer. On the 26th of December a writ of injunction was granted by his honor, Judge Settle, in Chambers in Greensboro, to restrain the Secretary of State from delivering "copy to the defendant, Josiah Turner, Jr., and a hearing of the case was appointed for Tuesday as above stated. The case was argued by Messrs. Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe for Mr. Turner, the Attorney General for the Secretary of State, and Messrs. Batchelor, Edwards & Batchelor and T. M. Argo for Mr. Brown. The Judge reserved his decision.

The Rutherfordton Record says: Preparations are being made for building factories in the eastern part of McDowell county, for the manufacture of cotton yarn and cloth, with probability of success.

The Raleigh News says: In Alexander county, near the Caldwell line, on Christmas day, two gentlemen by the names of Medlock and Bradburn, while under the influence of liquor, had a misunderstanding, which led to blows. Bradburn was knocked down, and while in the act of being stamped, caught Medlock by the foot and pulled him out. As Medlock fell, Bradburn inflicted a cut with his pocket knife in the eye of his adversary, which was at first regarded as a slight wound, but in less than an hour erisipelas set in, from the effects of which Medlock died instantly. The parties were men of respectability, had been warm personal friends up to the moment of the unfortunate occurrence, and but for the effects of drink all would now be well. Bradburn surrendered himself to the authorities, and was bound over on the charge of homicide.

RETURNED.—We welcome back to North Carolina, Mr. W. T. Marlin, who left here about four years ago for Arkansas, where he has been living since that time. Mr. Marlin, like nearly all those who leave North Carolina in the hope of bettering their condition, has no doubt found that he made a great mistake in removing from the State.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Appleton, Oaksmith, of Midland Railroad fame, the great London financier, is in Newbern. One of his vessels, a large British bark, is anchored at Morehead city, loaded with naval stores. The bark came direct from Liverpool and will in a few days return direct.

The Washington Express says: On Sunday afternoon, December 28th, a party of boys assembled on the breakwaters that surround the town to engage in sport of some kind in which pistols were used, when a pistol in the hands of Wm. Randall was accidentally discharged, the ball taking effect in the brain of John Easter, a lad about fifteen years of age. It entered just above the left eye and penetrated the brain. Strange to say, he is still living, and doing well under the skillful treatment of Drs. Blount and McDonald.

A GENTLEMAN—A lad of this city, not quite 15 years of age, has constructed a fiddle with no other assistance than a pocket knife. It is said to be a very nice instrument, and has been satisfactorily tested by a first-class musician. The name of the youth is—Hanchey. The fiddle was on exhibition at the fair, but few were aware, we presume, that it was a home-made instrument.—*Wilmington Star.*

A daughter of Captain A. H. Cutts, of Wilmington, aged seventeen, was badly burned Tuesday, by her clothes taking fire at the grate.

FATAL SHOOTING.—On the evening of the 24th ult., a man named Hare was shot and killed by a youth named Shelton, son of Captain John Shelton, of Madison county. The affair occurred at an illicit distillery on Laurel.—*Asheville Pioneer.*

A negro known as Bill Henderson, was killed on the night of the 27th ult., near Davidson College, by 4 or 5 other negroes at a dancing frolic. No matter whether any of the negro murderers are convicted or acquitted, the taxpayers of Mecklenburg will have to pay a heavy bill for Court charges and jail fees.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

Messrs. Conrow, Brock and Leppincott, of Philadelphia, have purchased 20,000 acres of land in Pasquotank and adjoining counties, in this State, and have engaged extensively in the manufacture of lumber for the Northern market.

Three German sailors met their death on the barque Adolph, in the harbor of Wilmington, by coal gas from a stove while they slept, and two more were not expected to live.

The Southern Watchman magazine, of Ringwood, having been consolidated with the Newton Watchman, that paper appears under the new name of Watchman and Southern Watchman. The literary department will be conducted by the Messrs. Moore of Ringwood.

I have for years been opposed to Calomel, and since 1839 have used SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR as a Vegetable Remedy, and can confidently assert that it has exceeded my expectations, curing cases of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that were thought almost hopeless.

GRENVILLE WOOD, Wood's Factory, Macon, Ga.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Treasury Report shows that the Treasury holds in trust for national banks over three hundred and ninety-three million dollars to secure circulation. The government pays on this to the national banks nearly twenty-four million dollars a year interest, at six per cent, although it gives back to the banks in their own currency over three hundred and forty-eight millions to invest and make interest on over again.—The favored institutions, in fact, have ninety per cent of their capital in their hands to use, and yet receive from the government six per cent upon that capital. Mr. Richardson wants money and proposes to tax commerce and the necessities of life to obtain it. If he will propose to sweep away the national bank circulation and make all our currency of one denomination, legal tender, he will save nearly twenty-four million dollars now given as a bonus to the national banks and be just so much richer without taxing the people at all.—*N. Y. Herald.*

No country in the world has ever increased so rapidly in population, wealth and influence as the United States since the year 1847. In that year the high tide of immigration to this country began, owing to the famine in Ireland and the revolutionary troubles on the Continent of Europe. While from 1839 to 1846 the average annual arrivals in this country barely exceeded 90,000, the number of alien passengers arriving in the eight years from 1847 to 1854 averaged 388,000 per annum. From 1847 to 1873 inclusive there arrived, with the immigration of settling in this country, about 7,000,000 immigrants. The amount of money they brought with them cannot be correctly stated, but sufficient data are on hand to warrant the belief that \$75 for each passenger is not an over-estimate, and that, therefore, the 7,000,000 immigrants brought with them, in hard money, \$500,000,000. And this sum, large as it appears, is absolutely insignificant when compared with the value to the country of the 7,000,000 of people who, within the last quarter of a century have added to our population.

We read in the annual report of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company: The total amount of revenues, compared with preceding year, is—1873, \$15,695,541.54; 1872 \$13,626,677.31; increase, \$2,068,864.23. Semi-annual dividends of five per cent upon the capital stock were paid on the 1st of November, 1872, and on the 1st of May, 1873, respectively.

Ten per cent. dividends upon railroad stock are not bad.

The American Lutheran gives the following items of progress in the Lutheran Church for 1873: "The General Synod increased, above all losses, 46 ministers, 34 congregations, 3,197 members; the General Council increased 26 ministers, 34 congregations, 14,353 members; the General Synod South increased 7 ministers, lost 4 congregations, increased 775 members. The extraordinary increase of members in the General Council is, no doubt, owing to the immigration from Germany."

The sardine fisheries in France at present, employ 20,000 sailors and some 18,000 men, women, and children, on land to prepare the fish for market. It seems that the catch is now diminishing every year, and the almost complete failure of the fish may be anticipated at no remote period.

Secretary Belknap reports the military estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1873, as \$34,410,722, an excess of \$58,344 over those for the previous year, for which the appropriations were \$33,826,378.

Last year the amount of the Peabody Fund appropriated to Tennessee was \$25,600. This year the State Superintendent has \$30,000 placed at his disposal by Dr. Sears.

It is stated that over 1,000 skilled English and French silk workers have returned to their own country since the suspension of the silk factories in Patterson N. J.

The Virginia Monitor estimates the cost of and loss from the dogs of Franklin county, at \$60,000 per annum.

Dr. Beke, accompanied by Mr. John Milne, a young geologist of promise, has left England for Mount Sinai, which he intends to explore.

Three men were lost in the woods near Cheboygan, Michigan, recently, and subsisted for an entire week on basswood sprouts. Snow is four feet deep in that region.

The great cities of the U. S. stand relatively in the following order in regard to exports and imports: New York, \$313,000,000; New Orleans, \$104,000,000; San Francisco, \$93,000,000; Philadelphia, \$34,000,000; Savannah, \$28,000,000; and Boston, \$27,000,000. Imports.—New York, \$426,000,000; Boston, \$68,000,000; San Francisco \$39,000,000; Baltimore, \$29,000,000; Philadelphia, \$25,000,000.

The General Assembly of Virginia met in Richmond on Thursday. The Senate consists of 43 members, of which 34 are Conservatives and nine Republicans, two of latter colored. The House consists of 131 members, of which 98 are Conservatives, and 32 Republicans, 17 of the latter being colored. The Conservative majority on joint ballot is 89.

A cable dispatch states that Stephen Raymond, the fugitive forger of New York Central railroad bonds notoriety, has been arrested in London, and is held for extradition.

Newport, R. I., has a Sampson who has shouldered an anchor weighing five hundred and fifty pounds and carried it four hundred yards.

\$1,300,000 have been already expended on the Catholic cathedral now being built in New York. It is of marble, and will be the most magnificent church structure on this continent. The spire will be three hundred and twenty feet high.

LIST OF LETTERS, REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C. JANUARY 15, 1874.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Margaret Cronch, Miss Darius Hosten, Miss Corn Helder, Miss Eliza Knows, Margaret Kelly, Col. Elizabeth Kiger, Miss Lecky Fauter, Mrs. Elsie Stafford.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

L. I. Bodenhamer, G. W. Clayton, E. H. Carper, J. Jerry Dalton, Col. Syles Ford, W. H. Garner, Robert or George Hammock, George Hammock, Thomas Harden, J. M. Neal, C. Prids, Ben. F. Timothly Rike, J. C. Reeves, Abraham Teague, J. F. Whitfield, Henry Wilson and James Yates.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

The closing meeting in the Moravian Church in this place, of the Week of Prayer set apart by the Evangelical Alliance, to be observed throughout all Christendom, held on Sunday evening last, was so crowded that it was with little difficulty, that all were seated.

During the week, ministers of various denominations participated in the services, and as a general thing, considering the inclemency of the weather, the meetings were very well attended; but the closing meeting was certainly the most interesting and imposing one ever held in this church.—Moravian, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian ministers and laymen, divested of all sectarianism and prejudice, were here convened for the grand and noble purpose of worshipping God, and placing their petitions before him in unity.

We had only occupied our seat for a few moments when the clock announced the appointed hour; the organ sent forth its sweet and melodious strains, during which the ministers appeared—nine in number, and occupied their respective seats.

To behold this galaxy of clergymen of different denominations, truly presented to our imagination the spectacle of an Evangelical Alliance in miniature.

The choir then sang a hymn of praise to Him from whom we received all our mercies; the congregation then raised their voices in a hymn of praise, after which Rev. E. A. De Schweinitz delivered a very appropriate and stirring introductory address; Rev. S. J. Blum continued the services by reading the 133 Psalm and part of the 4th chapter of Ephesians. After singing another hymn, Rev. Mr. Heitman, pastor of the M. E. Church of Winston, addressed us in a very able and interesting manner on the necessity of the different branches of God's Church uniting in their work to disseminate the Gospel of Christ.

After singing another hymn, and a stirring prayer offered by Rev. M. Albee of the M. E. Church, that Christianity might prosper and that all the servants in the good work might receive aid and strength from on high.

Again the congregation joined in singing, after which Rev. E. P. Greider, Pastor of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem, made some eloquent remarks on the hindrances to unity of effort in the different branches of the Church, to evangelize the world.

Rev. Wm. Turner of the Baptist Church followed by a sincere and pathetic prayer that the unity of work in spreading the gospel might soon be effected and that all those who are in error might be converted to the truth.

Rev. H. S. Hoffman, Pastor of 2nd Moravian Church of Philadelphia, who happened to be present on the occasion, arose and addressed us on the influence that such a unity of effort as was then being made by the brethren of the different branches of the church would have in making all Christians more united and zealous in serving the Lord, and carrying the glad tidings of His salvation to those who have not yet received them.

Mr. Hoffman was a delegate to the Evangelical Alliance held in New York, and made very interesting remarks concerning the same; he spoke with fluency and eloquence, and was attentively heard by the congregation. A prayer was then offered up by Rev. A. Lichtenhaeler, of the Hope, New Philadelphia and Macedonia congregations. Rev. J. A. de Schweinitz closed the services by a very warm and animated address. While the choir was singing the last stanza of the closing hymn the ministers extended to each other the right hand of fellowship, such union, in such a manner as to very forcibly impress us with a feeling of solemnity that must have pervaded the whole congregation.

FOR THE PRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—As you were pleased to insert in your valuable paper my sketch of how we spent Christmas in Kernersville, I now send you an extract from a review of the past year, prepared, and read in one of our watch-night services December 31st, 1873.

"Among the important results of the past year, in which we are immediately interested, is the completion of the railroad from Greensboro to Salem and Winston. Whatever difference of opinion there may exist as regards the expenditures connected with the road, no one would now wish to see it taken away. It has certainly given a new impetus to industry, and we hope it betokens the dawning of a better day in store for this hitherto neglected portion of our otherwise favored country; and that the time may not be far distant when a residence in North Carolina will be deemed as desirable as in any other part of the United States. We have an unrivaled climate, excellent water, and our soil may, with care and judicious culture, be made as fertile and productive as any part of the world."

During the past year, Kernersville has become quite lively, a number of buildings having been completed, and others are now in process of erection; among them, the Moravian parsonage, is nearly finished.

We have a number of stores well supplied with goods, and besides we have the various professions and handicrafts fully represented, and those engaged in them ever ready to accommodate the public to the extent of their ability.

Educational facilities are likewise not overlooked among us; Our H. H. School having passed into the hands of Professor Clarkson and lady, who will use their best endeavors to render it worthy of patronage at home and abroad.

Another feature, of recent date, in our town, is a Lodge of the "Independent Order of Good Templars," a temperance organization, and for the time it has been in existence here, it has met with flattering success.

Our churches, too, are well-filled on the Sabbath, both morning and evening, an indication that there is not only an outward respect for the Sabbath, but we trust, with a majority of our people, a genuine love for the services of the sanctuary.

As a community, we can, therefore say, that we are fully represented, religiously, educationally, professionally, in the mercantile department, and mechanically. Still, we would say to others, come and eat your lot with us; there is still room; and while we are glad to see our neighboring towns flourishing and developing themselves into cities, we desire to be some humble part in that race, in building up the best interests of our good old State, that our young people may be content to abide at home, and the future may have in store for us a rich harvest of blessings, both temporal and spiritual.

C. L. R.
Kernersville, Jan. 1, 1874.

THE AMERICAN FARMER

Began a new volume January 1. This is an old-established standard FARMER'S PAPER, devoted to agriculture and its interests. Special attention is paid to the farmer's needs, and to the best methods of home-made manures, &c., to LIVE STOCK, FATTENING, and the DAIERY, &c. Some of the ablest of American agriculturists write for it. It is PRACTICAL, SUBSTANTIAL, RELIABLE. \$1.00 a year. Clubs of five or more only \$1 each. VERY LIBERAL ADVERTISING PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS. Last three numbers of 75 free to all new names received before Dec. 31. Specimen Numbers free. AGENTS WANTED everywhere.

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FOR SALE, cheap for cash.

Apply to C. A. HEGE, Salem, N. C.

MARRIED.

In Yadkin county, near East Bend, on the 1st inst., by Rev. M. Baldwin, Mr. W. E. HAUSER, of Davidson county, and Miss T. E. DAVIS, of Yadkin.

At the residence of the bride's mother, near Danbury, Stokes county, on the 25th of Dec., 1873, by J. H. Mitchell, Esq., Mr. JAMES D. YOUNG to Miss S. ISABELLA HARTMAN.

On the 21st Dec., 1873, by J. H. Cox, Esq., Mr. ABRAHAM A. STYERS to Miss MARY ANN CRAWF.

By the same, on the 1st inst., Mr. JAMES E. PAPP to Miss MOELLIE E. ZIGLAR.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Mount Airy, on Wednesday, December 31, 1873, by Rev. J. H. Heitman, Mr. JAMES M. DICKY, of Independence, Va., to Miss MARTHA E. TAYLOR.

In Norristown, Pa., on the 30th Dec., 1873, by Rev. J. Grier Harrison, assisted by Dr. Allen and Dr. Beadle, Hon. W. W. FLEMING, of McDowell Co., N. C., and Miss ELLA M. RALSTON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Savannah, Ga., on the 7th inst., ELIZABH MORRIS, Esq., of Greensboro, N. C., and Miss LUCY LATIMER, of Savannah.

In Brownsville, Tenn., on the 7th inst., by Rev. William Bond, Mr. DANIEL BOND, editor of the Enfield, (N. C.) Times, and Miss MARGIE BOSE, of Brownsville.

DIED.

At his residence, in this vicinity, on the 12th inst., at an advanced age, Mr. JONATHAN CRENS, a well known citizen.

In Columbia, S. C., on the 9th inst., Dr. J. A. P. SCOTT, the oldest physician and Mason in that State. He was a member of the Legislature 50 years ago.

Mrs. CAROLINE A. GIBSON, wife of William Gibson, of Wytheville, Va., and daughter of James and Jane Kyle, of Fayetteville, N. C., fell asleep in Jesus, Tuesday morning, Dec. 10th, 1873, at 9 o'clock, aged 49 years.

Mr. JOHN PIERSON, a highly respected citizen of Stokes county, died suddenly on the 18th of Dec., aged about 75 years.

KIND WORDS.

The Associated Reformed

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangement.—Office hours from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m. during the week. Time of arrival and closing the mails, N. W. N. C. R. R. from Greensboro to Salem, due 6:30 p. m. closes at 9 p. m.
 Mount Airy mail closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12:30 p. m.
 Madison mail due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 3 p. m.; closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m.
 Jerusalem mail closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due every Saturday at 7 p. m.
 Jonesville Mail due every Friday at 7 p. m.; closes at 9 p. m.
 Walkertown mail closes every Friday at 4 p. m.; due every Saturday at 7 p. m.
 Panther Creek mail closes every Saturday at 7 a. m.; due by 8 p. m.
 As no mails are received or sent on Sunday the Office will not be open on that day.
 H. W. SHORE, P. M.

The Roads leading to this place, were in a terrible condition during the past ten days. The wet spell and alternate frost and thaw rendered them, in too many places, almost impassable. If all the old road beds were properly worked, and the ditches on each side kept open, there would be much improvement. Keep up the old roads and do not cut up the roadside woodland with new roads until the whole country is checkerboarded with badly kept highways. The road masters should look after the interests of the public much better than they do. Several farmers expressed a willingness to help fix up the roads upon a good foundation, if the proper direction be given to the enterprise. A move in the matter was made last fall, but conflicting interests have so far clogged its operations.

The weather thus far has been unusually variable, alternating between mild and frosty weather. Last Saturday and Sunday reminded us of Spring. The bluebirds were warbling sweetly, and the mockingbird which frequents our garden, piped a strain or two. The presence of the little snow-bird, however, reminded us of the midst of winter, and that we may expect snow and ice at a few hours notice. Thus far, however, the winter has been unusually mild, having had only one freeze heavy enough to create ice for packing, which was taken advantage of by our confectioners, landlords and others.

Mr. T. L. Hine has purchased the "Staub Vineyard" tract of land, south of this place and expects to go into the Small Fruit and Vineyard business. He will also pay attention to the cultivation of improved peaches, apples and other fruits. These lands are well adapted for the purposes above mentioned, and we are pleased to note the revival of this enterprise. From the highest point of the open grounds a magnificent view of Salem and Winston presents itself. This makes the fourth vineyard in this immediate vicinity, besides Mr. Linville's, only a few miles distant. There will be no lack of fruit in our market in a few years.

Mr. Lewis Hine has also purchased lands in the above vicinity, with the intention of improving them. We hope he will think of a seed farm, vegetable as well as floral. It would pay handsomely in a few years.

THE WEEK OF PRAYER was unusually interesting during the week ending on Sunday evening last. The meetings were well attended and the following ministers of several denominations took part in the exercises: Rev. P. A. Strobel, of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Revs. J. F. Heiman and W. W. Albee, of the Methodist E. Church; Elder Wm. Turner, of the Baptist Church; Revs. E. A. de Schweinitz, of A. L. Oerter, R. P. Linbeck, of the Moravian Church, at this place; Rev. E. P. Greider, of the Moravian Church at Bethlehem and Rev. A. Lichtenhaeder, of the Moravian Church at New Philadelphia, in this vicinity. Rev. Herman Hoffman, of the 2nd Moravian Church in the city of Philadelphia, and E. J. Blum, of Nazareth Hall, being on a visit to their relatives and friends in this place also took part in the interesting exercises.

The closing service on Sunday evening last was one of the most solemn and interesting meetings we have ever witnessed. The church was crowded and the most fraternal feeling seemed to pervade the assembly. The introductory anthem by the choir, without instrumental accompaniment, was admirably rendered.

Revs. E. A. de Schweinitz and A. L. Oerter conducted the services. Sam'l J. Blum read the portion of Scripture, and excellent addresses were delivered by Revs. J. F. Heiman, E. P. Greider and H. S. Hoffman, all encouraging united action of the several branches of Christ's Church in forwarding the cause of our blessed Redeemer. Fervent prayers were offered by Rev. E. A. de Schweinitz, Elder Wm. Turner, Rev. W. W. Albee, and Rev. A. Lichtenhaeder.

The undivided attention given by the large congregation, evinced the deep interest taken by all present in these highly interesting proceedings. It has been a week of prayer, the like of which has not been experienced in our midst for many years, and the crowning glory was felt by all on last Sabbath evening. It was indeed good to be there.

Rev. Herman Hoffman, Pastor of 2nd Moravian Church, Philadelphia, Pa., is on a visit to his native county (Davidson). He remained in this place a few days, where he spent his early years and laid the foundation for his present usefulness. Mr. Hoffman possesses fine talents, and is an able and popular preacher.

VENTA GAS BURNER.—E. M. Fishel is the agent for the above improved attachment to Coal Oil Lamps. We witnessed an experiment made in our office a few days since, and as far as we are able to judge it answers every purpose. The light is clear, burning in several jets and not easily extinguished. Mr. Fishel says there is no danger of explosion. Address at Miller's Mill, Davidson county, N. C.

We are sorry to learn that Gen. J. F. Poin-dexter is in rather feeble health. We hope he will soon be out again.

Doves of cattle and horses are passing through our streets. Hope this is an indication of better times.

The following officers of Salem, Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F., were duly elected on December 20th: D. H. Starbuck, N. G.; J. G. Sides, V. M.; E. Snaph, Secretary; A. Fogle, Treasurer.

STOKES COUNTY ITEMS.—We learn from the Danbury Reporter, that William Gordon died on the 24th of December, in his 96th year; his son, Thomas Gordon, who resided in this county, died on Christmas Day, in his 76th year. Ezekiel Shelton, who lived and died in Stokes county, was the father of nineteen children by one wife; seven of the children were deaf mutes.

CAROLINA STATESMAN.—We welcome this new candidate for public favor issued from the late Republican office, among our exchanges. The first number exhibits tact and talent in its management. Two dollars a year. Williamson & Walker, proprietors, Winston, N. C. We wish the enterprise pecuniary success.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.—Our attention has been directed to the want of light in front of the Post-Office. It would be a great convenience if our worthy P. M. would hang out a bright light. Lamps and Coal Oil are comparatively cheap, and we know everybody would call him a clever fellow if he would let his light shine.

THE WHOLESALE BUSINESS of Salem and Winston has increased considerably during the past fall and winter. One establishment in this place has doubled its wholesale trade since 1872. The retail business has also increased proportionately. Salem and Winston are hard to beat in the mercantile line.

LECTURE—READING CLUB BENEFIT.—Judge R. P. Dick, of the U. S. District Court of North Carolina, will lecture in the Chapel of Salem Female Academy on Friday evening next. (16th inst.)

Subject:—Hebrew Poetry.
 This lecture has been well received throughout the State, and has been remodeled and improved. We hope our friends will give the Reading Club a generous benefit. Admittance 25 cents. Entrance only at lower door of the Academy building.

The Anniversary Lovefeast of the Young Men's Missionary Society will be held in the Moravian Church on Saturday evening next, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Rev. P. A. Strobel will deliver the address.

ACCIDENT.—One of the little twin sons of Mr. Thomas Spagh, of this vicinity, while engaged in splitting wood was badly cut in the foot by the glancing of an axe in the hands of his twin brother. The axe severed several of the bones of the foot making a very painful, if not dangerous wound. We hope the little fellow will soon recover.

ACCIDENT.—The emery wheel at the Salem Foundry, burst on Tuesday inflicting some bruises, but fortunately not of a serious nature, on the person of C. A. Hege, one of the proprietors.

Eugene Gray, son of Robert Gray, is now principal of the Wesleyan Male Academy in Raleigh.

Major Brown, of Winston, has recovered from a severe attack of sickness.

T. B. Keogh and Wm. S. Ball, Esqs., and Col. J. I. Scales, of Greensboro, were at the Salem Hotel last week. They were on professional business. Mr. Keogh gave us a business call.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (new) 50 a 60	Salt 180 a 1 90
Corn, (old) 65 a 70	" American, 0 00
Wheat 1 60 a 1 75	Candles ada. 20 a 25
Flour 4 00 a 4 25	Oils, Linsseed, 0 00 a 1 25
Meal, 2 2 a 2 5	" Kerosene, 40 a 60
Chop, 12 a 15	Sheatings, Fries B. 10
Bacon, 12 a 15	" " A 10
Pork, 7 00 a 8 00	Yarn, Fries, 1 20 a 1 40
Lard, 11 a 12	Iron, 53 a 6
Eggs, 18 a 20	Nails, 61 a 7
Molasses, 28 a 40	Calf Skins, green, 20 cts.
Cheese, 18 a 25	Tallow, 10 a 12
" Mount, 15 a 20	Beeswax, 28 a 30
Butter, 25 a 30	Clover Seed, 10 00
" Pass, 85 a 70	Home grown, 0 00 a 0 00
Apples, green, 1 00 a 1 50	Barrels Flour, Fruit 50
" dried, 5 a 10	Brick, 6 00 a 10 00
Potatoes, 60 a 65	Shingles, 1 00
" Irish, 60 a 75	Long leaf pine, 4 50 a 5 25
Coffee, 28 a 34	Hay, per cwt. 40 a 50
Sugar, 8 a 15	Rags, 24 a 34
" crushed, 15 a 18	Butter Beans, 10 a 12
" Dried Peas, 10 a 21	

New York, Jan. 12.—Cotton, 16 1/2 a 17 1/2; Flour, \$7 20 to \$8 40; Corn, 70 a 75; Wheat, \$1 58 a \$1 75; Gold, \$11 1/2 a \$12 00.

Baltimore, Jan. 12.—Cotton 00 00; Flour, \$7 25 a \$8 00; Wheat, \$1 65 a \$1 71; Corn white, 62 a 72; Oats, 38 a 70; Oats, 49 a 50; Bacon, 8 a 11; Whisky, \$1 04 a \$1 05; Lard, \$4 a \$4 1/2.

Charlotte, Jan. 12.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour, \$4 50 a \$4 60; Corn, 60 a 75; Oats, 65 a 65; Wheat, \$1 60 a \$1 65; Whisky, \$1 00 a 0 00; Peas, 80 a 85; Lard, 11 a 12 1/2.

Richmond, Jan. 12.—Wheat, \$1 70 a \$1 75; Corn 64 a 00; Oats 50 a 00; Flour, superfine \$7 00 a \$7 25.

Fayetteville, Jan. 12.—Bacon 14 a 15; Flour, \$5 00 a \$5 00; Corn 95 a \$1 00; Oats, 65 a 75; Rye, \$1 00; Wheat, \$1 50; Lard, 12 a 13; Whisky, \$2 00 a \$3 00; Brandy, \$2 50; Salt, \$1 75 a \$1 00.



BLUM'S BOOK STORE
 AND
 PRINTING OFFICE.
 Books, Newspapers and Almanacs, CHEAP.

Lamp Shades, Perfumery and Soap.
 LAMP SHADES.—Beautiful Porcelain and Paper Lamp Shades at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Also Fine Perfumery and Soap.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES FOR SALE.
 ENQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.

SALEM Agricultural Works, SALEM, N. C.

C. A. HEGE, C. T. GLASCOCK, Proprietors.

WE have just started a FOUNDRY at Salem, N. C. under the name and style of the Salem Agricultural Works. We have also on hand a large lot of Agricultural Implements and Labor Saving Machinery.

We are prepared to do all kinds of Iron or Brass casting at short notice, and on as reasonable terms as can be had elsewhere, considering the freight. We would therefore solicit your orders for work in our line. We shall make Plows, Plow Points, Mill-Gearing, Mill Gudgeons, Andirons, Hollow Ware, and all kinds of repairs for horse powers, &c., &c. We expect to keep on hand also, a varied assortment of labor saving machinery, such as Thrashers and Cleaners, Mowers and Reapers, Horse Rakes, Nishwilt's Harrows, Corn Shellers, Cider Mills, Vegetable Slicers, Washing Machines, Clothes Wringers, Fire Extinguishers, Scales, Hand Shoe Pegging Machines, Sewing Machines, Scroll Saws, &c., &c.

100,000 lbs. Old Casting Wanted
 We will pay the highest market prices for OLD IRON and BRASS CASTINGS.
 Bring on your Old Metal, and exchange it for new. Save all the little pieces, be they ever so few. And when you have collected every one you can find, Don't make a mistake, but bear it in mind. To take your Old Castings to the Salem Agricultural Works.

'Tis there they make the new things out of the old. Out of the said they take something better than gold. Therefore bring along your pattern, your work they will do. CHEAP, STURDILY, PERFECT and True, At the Salem Agricultural Works.
 If you want a Machine, Harrow, Plow, or what not, Go to their Ware-room and see what they've got. They'll not charge you for merely looking around. But hope to sell you something as soon as that something you have found.
 At the Salem Agricultural Works, Salem, N. C. Nov. 27, 1873.

THE SALEM PRINTING OFFICE.

Having procured a FAST JOB PRESS, we are prepared to execute JOB WORK at short notice, and at prices to suit the times. All we ask is a fair trial.

Particular attention paid to PAMPHLETS, ADVERTISING SHEETS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, CARDS AND TOBACCO LABELS.

LEGAL BLANKS printed to order in a few hours' time.

We guarantee our work to be well done, and will make the most liberal arrangements for HEAVY JOBS, as well as the ordinary styles of printing.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO FINE WORK
 We would like to make arrangements with merchants, manufacturers and others for all the printing they have to do, as it will materially reduce the prices.

POSTPONEMENT!

Fourth Grand Gift Concert FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY
 OVER A MILLION IN BANK!
 SUCCESS ASSURED.
 A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN.

ON TUESDAY, 31st OF MARCH NEXT

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders for the full payment of the magnificent gifts announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

Tuesday, March 31st, 1874.

They have already realized OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, and have a great many agents yet to hear from. No doubt is entertained of the sale of every ticket before the Drawing; but whether all are sold or not, the Concert and Drawing will positively and equitably take place on the day now fixed, and if any remain unsold they will be cancelled, and the prizes will be reduced in proportion to the sold tickets.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and 12,000 CASH GIFTS, \$1,500,000, will be distributed among the ticket-holders. These tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing just as whole tickets are.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	\$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT.....	17,500
10 CASH GIFTS \$10,000 each.....	100,000
20 CA-H GIFTS 5,000 each.....	100,000
100 CASH GIFTS 1,000 each.....	100,000
80 CASH GIFTS 500 each.....	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS 400 each.....	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS 300 each.....	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS 200 each.....	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS 100 each.....	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS 50 each.....	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, all Cash, am't'n'g to.....\$1,500,000
 The chances for a gift are as one to five.

PRIZE OF TICKETS.
 Whole Tickets, \$50; Halves, \$25; Tenths, or each coupon, \$5; Eleven Whole Tickets for \$500; 221 Tickets for \$1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for \$5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for \$10,000. No discount on less than \$500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted in all respects like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them.
 Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms given to those who buy in advance. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Strupe's Upper Leather, HEAVY AND LIGHT, FOR SALE AT WOMMACK & CO'S,
 Sept. 11, 1873-37

PREMIUM CHROMO. Garden & Flower Seeds.
 We are ordering elsewhere send for CATALOGUE, which will be ready and will be mailed gratis on application.
 Our Chromo, "The Little Flower," a beautiful Tattler Picture, is now sent free to all who favor us with orders to the amount of FIVE DOLLARS.
 CHASE BROTHERS & WOODWARD, Seedsmen, Rochester, N. Y.

HARVEY & JONES, GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS AND LIQUOR MERCHANTS, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Corner of Carey and 13th Streets, RICHMOND, VA
 July 17, 1873 20-12m

ENLARGED AND IMPROVED FOR THE Fall & Winter Trade 1873-'74.

COME AND SEE! COME AND SEE!!

THE NEW STOCK OF Notions and Trimmings JUST OPENED AT THE

Salem Notion Store, SOUTH-SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE, NEAR SALEM FEMALE ACADEMY.

My increased trade has induced me to enlarge my store room to

Double its Former Size, with two entrances, and two show windows, enabling me to increase my stock and make a more elegant display of goods for the FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN.

A FULL LINE OF Gents' & Ladies' Underwear, HOSIERY,

KID, SILK AND COTTON GLOVES, KNIT GOODS, SUCH AS SHAWLS, SACQUES, HOODS, NUBIAS, CAPS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, BED SPREADS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CORSETS,

PERFUMERY, RUBBONS, SATCHELS, &c., &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF GERMANTOWN WOOLS AND ZEPHYRS, OF ALL COLORS.

OTTOMAN, SOFA-CUSHION AND SLIP PER PATTERNS.
 Ladies' and Gents' HANDKERCHIEFS, PAPER COLLARS, CUFFS, NECK TIES, &c., at astonishingly LOW PRICES!
 Come and see!
 J. BLICKENDERFER.
 Salem, N. C., Oct. 30, 1873-44.

PANIC PRICES!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING JUST OPENED A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I offer them at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Fall and Winter HATS AND BONNETS, SASHES AND RIBBONS, FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS, LACES AND EDGINGS,

RUFFS AND BUFFS, A large assortment of LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS, GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

A fine lot of LADIES' FURS, KID GLOVES, BRAIDS AND SWITCHES, Perfumery and Extracts for the Hair and Handkerchief, and many other articles in my line.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment. Salem, N. C., Nov. 20, 1873. 47-4f.

Wines! Wines! Wines!

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE, AND buy your Wines of S. T. MICKEY, who are pure, and have taken the premium at all fairs wherever exhibited.

I also have choice GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY, and STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

GRAPE CUTTINGS and HORSE RADISH SETS which I can furnish by the dozen, 100 and 1000 at reduced prices. Orders from a distance solicited, and Plants and Vines sent by Mail or Express packed so as to secure them from damage or exposure. Orders should be sent in by the first of December, to secure prompt returns.

I will pay 75 cents per 100 pounds for bones, in vines or plants, or 50 cents cash delivered.

I have good IRON BOUND BARRELS, which will make good cruet, vinegar or pickling stands, also two large STANDS, to hold 175 gallons.

I have CANNED PEACHES, put up in self-sealing cans, filled with the choicest fruit from my fruit farm. Terms Cash.

S. T. MICKEY, Near the Big Coffee-Pot, Salem, N. C. Sept 18, 1873.-38-4f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next session of the General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate the Congregation of United Brethren of Salem and its vicinity. [45.] November 6, 1873.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price \$1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders, HOOPER & CO., P. O. BOX 2,453, PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1873-5-12m.

JOHN C. DAY, OF NORTH CAROLINA WITH THOS. D. TOY & CO., Successors to KING & TOY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 144 Main Street, NORFOLK, VA.
 July 17,-29-6m.

A. N. ZEVELY, (Late Assistant Post-Master General.) ATTENDS TO BUSINESS BEFORE THE VARIOUS Departments of the Government OFFICE 421, E. STREET, OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT. Post-Office Address, Lock Box, 79, Washington, D. C.

BRUGHMAN BROTHERS & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Paper Bags and Flour Sacks, And Dealers in every variety of Papers, Twines, Envelopes, GENERAL STATIONERY, &c., 1310 Main Street, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
 Apr. 28, 1873,-35-6m.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

GREAT DECLINE IN PRICES

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING HIS LARGE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c., &c.,

At Panic Prices

To Cash Buyers.

Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see

J. L. FULKERSON. Salem, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1873.

WHERE TO BUY

IS AN

IMPORTANT QUESTION

To every person in the land, rich or poor, high or low. How to use money to the greatest advantage in the purchase of the necessities or luxuries of life, is a problem worthy of serious and constant attention.

In the first place, the men you deal with should be honest and upright. In the second place, they should understand their business so thoroughly as to enable them to purchase their goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES, and in the third place they should sell to their customers at a REASONABLE PROFIT.

We hope that our many friends will accord to us the possession of the above requisites for good merchants, and with full determination to maintain our good name, and to inspire continued and increased confidence in our experience, fairness and devotion to business, we beg leave to announce the opening of the

LARGEST, BEST SELECTED, AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF GOODS

EVER PUT INTO OUR HOUSE.

We present unusual and unrivalled attraction to every buyer, man, woman or child. We have goods for every trade and profession, and we flatter ourselves that we can meet all wants at exceedingly low prices.

WE KEEP

Dress Goods, from plain to beautiful. Groceries and Provisions, to which department we give much attention, and hereafter shall give more.

Iron and Steel of various kinds. This stock will be kept up to the full requirement of wagon and carriage makers, blacksmiths and farmers.

Hardware, a very neat assortment of good goods. Groceries in fuller supply than usual and at lower prices.

Drugs, carefully selected, and sufficient for ordinary purposes. Oils, Kerosene and Linsseed, by retail or by the bbl, at very low figures.

Leather, best French Calf Skins, best Sole, J. W. Furs No. 1 Upper and fine finished Calf Skins. Also a number of Miscellaneous articles, such as PAINTS, OILS, CLOTHS, FURNITURE CLOTHS, PATENT LEATHER, LAMPS, STOVE WARE, &c., &c.

We are determined to sell these Goods. We shall offer unusual inducements to both WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUYERS. Unremitting efforts will be made to please all customers. We are aware of the necessity of money, and our Goods shall be priced accordingly. With a grateful sense of favors already bestowed, we ask for a large increase of patronage.

PATTERSON & CO. Salem, N. C., October 30th, 1873. [44.]

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers

IN PARTICULAR

AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

